

本館地址：天津法租界二十一號路
電話：二六六一
本館開辦以來，承蒙各界人士之愛護，不勝感荷。茲為便利讀者起見，特在天津法租界二十一號路設立本館，每日出版，除星期日及例假日外，全年無間。本館所刊之報，內容豐富，報導詳實，為天津各界人士之必讀之報。本館並設有印刷部，承接各種中西文字之印刷，工精價廉，歡迎各界垂詢。

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國民新報

▲本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號

（號十七百八千四局南話電）
▲四七一六號報電
▲號五十九百一第
▲張三出日今
目價白告
▲一日至三日每日每字收大洋一分
▲四日至七日每日每字收大洋八分
▲八日至十五日每日每字收大洋六分
▲十六日至一月每日每字收大洋五分
▲一月以上每日每字收大洋四分
▲均用五號字以百字起
▲另刊廣告費目單
▲刊費概不退還
▲刊費概不退還

目價報本

中文	英文	合併
零售每份 大洋三分	零售每份 大洋五分	零售每份 大洋八分
本埠 每月大洋八角 半年四元四角 全年八元	本埠 每月大洋一元 半年五元五角 全年十元	本埠 每月大洋一元五角 半年八元五角 全年十五元
外埠 每月大洋九角五分 半年四元七角五分 全年九元五角	外埠 每月大洋一元一角五分 半年六元七角五分 全年十三元	外埠 每月大洋一元六角五分 半年八元二角五分 全年十六元
美歐 每月大洋一元五角 半年七元五角 全年十四元	美歐 每月大洋一元八角 半年九元 全年十七元	美歐 每月大洋二元三角 半年十一元三角 全年二十二元

本報發行部啟事

本報發行部為便利讀者起見，特在天津法租界二十一號路設立發行部，每日出版，除星期日及例假日外，全年無間。本報發行部並設有印刷部，承接各種中西文字之印刷，工精價廉，歡迎各界垂詢。

中國國民黨陸軍軍官學校啟事

本校為培養陸軍軍官，特招收學員。凡具有高中畢業或同等學力者，均可報名。報名日期自即日起至三月三十一日止。報名地點：天津法租界二十一號路。報名手續：繳驗學歷證件，繳納報名費。考試日期：三月二十二日。考試科目：國文、算術、常識、軍事常識。錄取名額：五十名。錄取後，將由本校發給入學通知書，並由本校派員接洽入學事宜。

國立廣州附屬中學在京招生

本校為推廣教育，特招收在京學生。凡具有初中畢業或同等學力者，均可報名。報名日期自即日起至三月三十一日止。報名地點：天津法租界二十一號路。報名手續：繳驗學歷證件，繳納報名費。考試日期：三月二十二日。考試科目：國文、算術、常識、軍事常識。錄取名額：五十名。錄取後，將由本校發給入學通知書，並由本校派員接洽入學事宜。

華通商行

本行經營各種百貨，貨真價實，童叟無欺。歡迎各界人士光臨選購。本行地址：天津法租界二十一號路。電話：二六六一。

本行經營各種百貨，貨真價實，童叟無欺。歡迎各界人士光臨選購。本行地址：天津法租界二十一號路。電話：二六六一。

京綏鐵路時刻表

站名	第一次	第二次	第三次	第四次	第五次
北京	8:00	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00
保定	9:00	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00
張家口	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00
歸綏	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00	19:00
綏遠	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00	20:00
包頭	13:00	15:00	17:00	19:00	21:00

京漢鐵路時刻表

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北京	8:00	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00
保定	9:00	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00
石家莊	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00
正定	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00	19:00
平山	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00	20:00
井陘	13:00	15:00	17:00	19:00	21:00

新婦女月刊社啟事

本會為推廣婦女教育，特出版《新婦女月刊》。內容豐富，報導詳實，為婦女界人士之必讀之刊。本會地址：天津法租界二十一號路。電話：二六六一。

太原裕同製膏公司啟事

本公司生產各種膏藥，功效顯著，歡迎各界人士光臨選購。本公司地址：天津法租界二十一號路。電話：二六六一。

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冒 假 防 謹



一並毒界無一遺道落極藥有非地子實後追數啓
百無危怪一切隨地毒良不精常配年求者
○開症候懼花白斷則毒本品不利進費之特三年期
力險收至柳樹乾乾發此也器方步盡已爲十餘里
一號外支牧校園乾乾歸迴出到藥三心三萬分滿初
通埠各院改惡濕汗瘡身藥速不謹金與虛已害其姑得受
商種藥姑結細語疥新喉痺腰戰般錢同根巨得其代
間兩藥疾症瘰癧丸壓療治戰戰般錢同根巨得其代
病無主病不求飲除瘡黃鼻發敗風桃試之藥均自勝哉絕妙
不治春秋除瘡黃鼻發敗風桃試之藥均自勝哉絕妙
不歡鼻如利速掃血場湯便輕的有平同觀此查証秘方
到另服照保下小精入人確大姑法補市症專又
本藥房萬藥生馬眼攻骨紅最惡腫純科所直往醫學
二角藥萬藥生馬眼攻骨紅最惡腫純科所直往醫學
送無毒有瘡口疔疹膿腫信大有如無恥取售他樹學
劉瑞電報患症用風火疳痛腎臟一同比於人藥後症心研
端元人染愛疔瘡潰爛升刺諸療效精靈多先心究
謹千貳價花化藥腐爛爛天傷之此病有良藥多心

如患此症服藥一料永保無憂

嘔吐傷酒 胃痛反胃 抽痛氣積 刺痛筋酸 嚼雜心胃 吞酸倒飽 口味少氣 胃軟少食 不開胃逆 不脹胃滿 成滯胸滿 致能積鬱 水穀難消 胃力不健 專治男婦

傷食等症每 一元打十元
總經理任慶餘堂京前門外廊房三條西口外紙巷子路西電
南局四九三二一

萬國儲蓄會一九二六年三月十五號第一百六十二次開標電
 特獎第二三五一號得洋一萬九千四百一十二元暹羅得中
 北京儲日中獎 二千元獎 三〇六七二 三三六二
 〇九八 八百二十四元獎 三〇六七二 二千元獎 三五六一〇
 四七二四五 百元獎 三〇六七二 二千元獎 三五六一〇
 未獎陸字凡會單碼末尾之字與此相同者每獎會各中十二元已得大獎
 者可罰取小獎取小獎其餘全部中獎係對進單到再行宣布
 北京經理 王聯達 電話東局一五二八號
 分經理處 張家口德記公司 張家口怡安街南口程雁南君南口
 西頭一百二十五號

夫人姑娘注意謹防假胃養血安坤膏

[illegible]

大觀樓奇賢番菜館廣告

特選高手包廚專作英法大菜業經佈備妥善室內寬敞座位
潔尚望賜顧諸君早來一償方知言之不謬也

黑髮素 此水爲本公司新發明之凡男女髮髮發白一經試用立能烏黑光亮已無傷皮膚流弊

容素 此藥能令皮色潔白肌膚嬌嫩凡面目黃黑皮粗紋皺顏容晦暗

每瓶一元五角半打七圓五

拔毛葯水
此藥能拔頭鬚鬚及面上細毛髮齊效能拔虛欲復由本公
司牛髮藥水之能效
每瓶一圓半打五圓

去斑點水 專治面上雀斑等症，亦能治愈真美顏大奇品也。每瓶一元半打五圓。

除粉刺水 此藥水專治面酒刺及面皰，每瓶一元半打五圓。

生髮藥水
此藥水功能發達血液營養毛孔故生髮效驗極速凡病後血虛血枯及脫髮之鬚眉擦之數次可生每盒二元半打十元

批發所北 京菜市口英法藥房
寄奉電南局四
三七二號號

本藥房在北京開設二十餘年，稱為醫科專家。近來街市上醫藥如林，真假難分。特將第一消毒丸等藥加添像，以免影射假冒之弊也。

第一消毒丸

專治下淋片白尿管刺痛血淋小便包頭內生疳瘡

魚口乾濕疥瘡老毒不淨等症每盒六角加料一圓二角

全料消毒丸

專治楊梅入骨手難舉起足不能行動遍身紅點塌鼻壞眼咽喉破爛半身不遂痼囚極惡各種楊梅

出有保單

毒科大

每盒七元
十年入元之考白濁限三日
余服每盒二元加料四元

喬藥

每盒七元
十年入元之考白濁限三日
余服每盒二元加料四元

體虛白濁丸

專治無年累月

張家專



歸光 無論男女輕重濃乾濕疥瘡用
過千方百藥無效者速用此膏
敷前後心一次除根永遠不犯每盒六角加

商標每盒二元加郵四元

仲三張
前開設開二元一元料
南橋路小口魚鮮外
分局南電房藥
東安市場鵝
張仲三

不靈還洋
張仲三中藥房
索房三三九
夕號技場內

遇渾名馳口碑載道之福壽膏臨病投

乾坤福壽膏

婦女注意
經不調崩漏帶下脾胃不和飲食不化久不受孕等症每張一元十張九毛
婦女秉性柔弱善苦多鬱怒元陽終者必染
婦科中藥不誤傷元氣婦女之病

立止白帶丸

婦科經血不調赤白淫漏濕濁寒熱腹痛淋漓骨節
傷火治久則白勞白勢甚危也今本房細心
爲主治久則白勞白勢甚危也今本房細心

先白帶九專治一切婦女經血不調赤白淫漏濕濁寒熱腹痛淋漓骨節

總處北京前門外大柵欄老德記藥房

請認明鍾達思金鍾商標
艷容奇藥

[illegible]

威蘭氏秘製九零九藍色淋濁片

此片專治五淋白濁尿道炎

可治婦女月經難病氣虛白帶血虧氣塊閉病內傷血枯閉宮塞不有胎前產後
新舊五癰室女乾血癆等症如經閉十餘劑氣血兩虧百治不效服此丸五盒見效
重二盒保好每盒一圓六盒十零九零九藍色淋濁片每盒一角

刺痛即便不更須久等症服後一小時便發覺藍色此即療病良藥經三日全愈重
者二盒三盒除根永不復發補腎壯陽種子每大盒一圓六盒十圓小盒一圓一角六
盒六圓經閉處在前門大街大蔣家胡同迤南路東德亞大藥房

電話南局
一九〇一

東四瑞華英藥房

婦女調經丸

威蘭氏秘製

安胎種子

陽益鄧銅甫先官講學章續學醫術名家於游
成泰同人等知之有素用特爲之介紹冀求醫者有所問津（住址）西城牌樓白
廟胡同八號安華公區電話）西局二十四（賑金）西城二元東城北城外城
城元晚十句後加倍（車費）西城二角東城四角西城四角晚十句後加倍
（車費）西城二角東城四角西城四角晚十句後加倍（車費）西城二角東城四角

介紹名醫

經售北京前門外觀音寺青雲閣內樓上

華歐藥房

天津南市環球會館街濟康普利
每瓶一元 每六瓶五元

參茸廣嗣丸

專治男婦腎虧下元虛冷早洩過度心火不交遺精白濁腰膝痠軟等症服此藥能補益氣血滋陰培元功甚速大盒一元五角小盒六角另有仿單（價目）

甯坤回生丸

此丸專治婦女經水不調或前或後或多或少赤白帶下淋漓腹痛諸症服之立見奇效每盒二角五分

[illegible]

晨起咳嗽半夜嗽氣喘逆風寒感冒氣急哮喘喘
 虛咳每至者必犯者速速清藥服之更能清金降
 化痰誠善治咳嗽之良藥也（報法）另有仿單（價目）
 大盒一元五角
 小盒八角
 治男婦老幼諸風咳嗽多年
 常咳肝腎不調傷風咳嗽
 中帶血虛咳嗽肺癆咳嗽
 此藥專治遠年近日男女老
 幼風寒花柳火毒眼疾迎
 此藥專治遠年近日男女老
 幼風寒花柳火毒眼疾迎
 此藥專治遠年近日男女老
 幼風寒花柳火毒眼疾迎

下行管長數寸，流血帶血淋瀝不竭等症，千方求治百無一效。或遇急便發節必犯者，速服此藥，專能止疼止痛去寒去熱消腫，解毒化腐，濕熱輕者三四盒重者五六盒當保除根永不發見。

【服法】：另有仿單（價目）每盒大洋一元六角五分

此丸專治男子老少諸般
疝氣、偏墜、水疝、氣疝、
疳形、日漸脹大、堅痛、小
時時止、臥則入、立則出腹

北京前外南新華街十九號天生堂葯室

站	北	天	東	總	西	滄	德	濟
名	京	津	津	站	站	州	州	州
正陽門站	由車站至各站公里	一五〇	四四五	九四四	二五五	三八七		
第一次	九點〇〇	七點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇
第三次	九點〇〇	七點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇
第五次	九點〇〇	七點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇
第七次	九點〇〇	七點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇
第九次	九點〇〇	七點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇
第十次	九點〇〇	七點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇	一點〇〇

站名	浦口	蚌埠	徐州	臨城	兗州	泰安	濟南
特別快	八點五〇	一點二八	四點五八	五點三八	六點五〇	九點一六	二點四四
快	〇〇〇〇	二點三三	七點四八	九點五〇	三點五二	三點四八	三點四四
直達	早	晚	早	九點〇〇	二點五二	四點二五	九點三五
車三等票價	二元壹	四元六	五元五	六元壹	七元九	九元七	九元七

[illegible]

續筋腎疳散

專治癆毒結於宗筋勢爛落及楊梅結毒週身潰爛
痛楚亦下疳瘻一切濕毒受淫黃水功効能生肌而活人

北東天總天西天滄德
京站津站站站津州州

早
一〇五
二〇五
三〇五
四〇五
五〇五
六〇五
七〇五
八〇五
九〇五
一〇〇五

晚
三四二
三四三
三四四
三四五
三四六
三四七
三四八
三四九
三五〇
三五五

早
一二〇五
一二〇五
一二〇五
一二〇五
一二〇五
一二〇五
一二〇五
一二〇五
一二〇五
一二〇五

晚
一四五
一四五
一四五
一四五
一四五
一四五
一四五
一四五
一四五
一四五

一〇元五角
一元五角
二元五角
三元五角
四元五角
五元五角
六元五角
七元五角
八元五角
九元五角

吐惡心忪老幼後燒日輕寒熱入血室寒熱往來子宮寒冷久不受孕產後各症治男婦虛弱小兒驚風痰疾肝火疳積咳嗽喘急及一切奇症怪症更有詳細單按此貼無不立愈初十減價一半價目加料每張洋二元單料每張洋一元普通每張三角

專治腎經不足陽萎不舉夢遺遺精腰酸腿痛耳聾耳

[illegible]

(七) 熱河

各社團、各機關、各學校等七十餘團體。地點在河神廟南大操場。到會者，男女各界共二萬餘人。軍警參加者，更為踴躍。是日上午九時三十五分，振鈴開會。主席范君宣佈開會宗旨後，即請中山先生遺像行三鞠躬禮。由陳君報告中山先生履歷畢，即由來賓演說。第一宋哲孫元親自登台演說，解釋三民主義及五權憲法。第二爲僑居中國，吾人只有實行三民主義，推翻帝國主義。第三爲國民黨黨部代表杜君演說，大意說中國國民衆之苦及不平等條約的廢除。第三爲農工兵同盟會熱河衆的演說。第四爲熱河農民協會代表杜君演說，大意是說中國農民常受欺壓和苦，今後農民應團結一致，共同反對帝制和帝國主義。實現國民革命。到會的各界同胞們！我們要認清滿清和帝國的責任，共同打倒我們的敵人軍閥和帝國主義。目前對於吳張勾結，我們應羣起反對，以免黑暗勢力之再來示示。第四爲熱河省農民協會代表杜君演說，大意是說中國農民常受欺壓和苦，今後農民應團結一致，共同反對帝制和帝國主義。實現國民革命。熱河民衆聽了這激烈的演說，革命高潮更爲之一振。時已二時，即攝影散會。隨即舉行沿途散發傳單數十種，並高呼「反對吳張」、「打倒英日帝國主義」、「廣州國民政府北伐」、「陳氏革合力討吳」、「國民革命萬歲」、「民族解放萬歲」、「中山先生萬歲」……等口號。散會後，復有國民黨演講隊的各處對市民宣傳。此次熱河羣衆大會，誠爲空前盛舉云。茲將熱河省黨部等致國民政府電錄左。

(一) 中華全國鐵路總工會宣言

國際帝國主義者爲援助俄與反動軍閥，不惜採取庫子八國聯軍之手段，聯合向我國民衆進攻，大沽口炮台已被日艦轟毀，日本帝國主義發難於前，一切帝國主義響應於後。帝國主義之艦隊，環伺大沽口外，狂暴已極。形勢險惡。帝國主義最後之通牒，措詞強橫，出人意表。其所提出之五大項無理要求，不特破壞了國際公法，即辛丑不平等條約，亦無斯等根據！北京民衆帝國亡之無日，憤帝國主義之狂暴，乃於三月十七，十八兩日，號召民衆舉行示威，要求政府嚴重抗議。示威的第一天，即遭安福系政府之衛隊槍殺，重傷者十餘人，輕傷者無數。民衆及政府領袖均踴躍參加，認賊作父，逢迎帝國主義，屠殺示威民衆，遂於昨日（十八日）又舉行第二次之大示威，再接再厲。羣情激昂！羣衆萬餘人請願政府，乃帝國主義之走狗段祺瑞，章士釗又囑武裝衛隊，將羣衆包圍，號令一發，彈如雨下，血肉橫飛，哀聲震地，民衆隨槍聲倒斃百餘人，身首異處，血肉狼藉。腦髓噴流者腫絕腰斷者，匍匐街心，觸目鼻酸。北京政府民衆久已明瞭爲帝國主義之代辦機關，此次慘案，尤足證明其爲帝國主義之馴順走狗無疑，大沽事件之交涉，雖三歲童子亦知其嚴重，乃北京政府，不獨不重民意向帝國主義嚴重抗議，反爲虎作倀，屠殺示威民衆，斯而可忍，孰不可忍！段祺瑞章士釗乃此次慘案之禍首，罪惡滔天，作軍事之準備，以鏖血與帝國主義

十九日尙有電話到京

某方面消息云：馮玉祥夫人李德慈女士及公子玉珍子等，確於六日由平地泉赴庫倫，馮氏本人則仍居平地泉，前午（十九）尚有電話到京，鳴鏢亦有電話到平地泉，報告一切。外傳馮氏十六日赴庫倫之說，殊非事實云。

廣東國民政府。國民軍各將領，全國各工會，

協會，學生會，商會，各團體，各報館，暨全國同胞鑒
北京民衆爲反抗帝國主義無禮之凌侮通牒，而召集國民
議，齊赴政府請願乃賣國的段祺瑞，甘作民衆公敵，決
置好列強，於其土匪式之衛隊開槍向羣衆射擊，霎時血
橫飛死傷無以臚計。其手段之辣，用心之毒，誠不愧爲
國主義之工具也！本會聞聽之下，全體目眦盡指憤激萬
分，似此慘無人道之萬惡罪狀，以及致命之辛丑條約，若
急早剷除廢止，則全國四萬萬之同胞，將無所生！特此
告全國，趕速奮起，一致力爭，以抗強權，而復國體，
所希禱！京綏鐵路總工會南口分工會叩

(三) 張家口西北青年互助社電

廣州國民政府，中華全國總工會，上海全國學生聯合會

電，主張遵照孫中山遺囑促

成國民會說。
英庚款委員會

慘案中之慘聞

(十九日) 其友人至國務院
領尸時，驟睹范君裸體假尸
棺中，當即昏倒於地。蓋
日府衛開槍，其用意不僅僅

府衛隊用電力屠殺羣衆

前日慘劇發生，據列大教士槍彈所中。田據列大教士觀之，萬惡不赦之衛隊，並兼用電刀殺人，因張戶被同學認出後，肩上有刀傷兩處，並不甚深，似非致命之點。最要者，爲右鬚旁一小紅紋，頗似刀傷，或認爲槍彈

入內，射腦而死，此紋係捺

口收斂而成。但據某界人士觀察，謂鉛射入之傷口，非在彈力極強時不能如是，今頭部上僅有一彈口，是子彈存於腦中，然其彈力不強可知，則亦無收斂創口之現象，此必爲電刀所傷無疑。又某政務員調查報告云：將

滬總商會

催結五卅案

上海二十日電：英庚子賠款委員會，邀要報界，說明國庫狀態度。

死尸收殮時，見尸身衣服鞋

繞椅等物等全數割下，卽女學生亦不代留一件小衣，情形慘不忍觀，並聞十八日之慘劇，有一懷孕婦人，亦遭被刺刀開一大窟，身上並有踏傷多處，係以當時被刺而作，被踐踏者。此婦所懷之

閩南不靖

廈門十九日電：閩軍劉志都與民軍戰不利，張毅發命撤劉軍械。劉棄海濱，拒。橫漳州兵勢。

海軍兵所強不首相客

頭相繼失敗後，周蔭人
與雲云：廈門爲海軍地盤
海軍與周蔭人張敬，漸有
不相容之勢。自閩北南民
變通，十時之外，即有限制
一種口號。廈鼓（鼓浪嶼）
二種，十二時以後則又更易
一種口號。由夏過鼓者不禁，鼓來廈

全圖，異已者惟海軍，則不許，海面更駐有

海籌，楚泰，江元，照應三
頭，江元觀測海籌等艦往舊路
防務，佈置均見嚴密。武靖
軍軍當道，何以爲是戒嚴，
則僅以外方匪徒，有潛跡者
廬說爲言。與此事有關係者
有原莊連工之陸毅隊等

廳分令所屬各署各分駐
三團團長林壽國，

時，即日調查所屬轄內各工廠及廠員之姓名籍貫。並令各商船店工人職員外時，必須攜帶徽章，以資查驗。至陸路交通，每晚七時間，必付關休云。

彭
漢
章
未
辭
黔
長

省長駐京辦公處，昨接漢章來電稱：黔垣軍隊未何方移動，本人仍營寨各情形。其原文披露如左：

日，曾與吳佩孚代表奉幹部要人晤見。潘氏已昨「十八」由大連回濟。

街客。悉悉。此間未奉總督電令，部隊

瑞報與中國表同情

贊成獲得聯盟理事

輕信，祈仍安心任事，其

中俄會議近訊

中俄會議第一股委員會，日前開議中俄通商條約，蘇俄方面提出之通商條約草案，故中國委員認為條件過當，故俄方雖要求根據此項草案，為開會談判之基礎，而俄國委員則不允，欲將中國所提

謂我國希望獲任常任理事國多數均表贊成，應請瑞報多朱兩代表，堅持到底云。

美國催辦無線電台

關於中美無線電台合同屢開問題，美國政府日前曾催

案爲根據。雙方權持。均

不讓步，以致無結果而散，現聞雙方委員已交換意見，將另行起草新提案，以中俄所提重要各點均爲有利者，互相容納，使各滿意。候此項草案擬就再行開議云。

潘復由奉返濟
奉天十九日電：潘復到此多

應付辦法。現聞美政府對於我國答覆，不能滿意，仍仍速爲實行，謂中美合同訂爲時已久，毋難再行延緩，仍請迅速履行等語。我接駐美使館來電報告後，即已再行核議，期予妥慎

非基大同盟昨開緊急會議
對慘案問題將有嚴重表示

北京非基基督教大同盟昨晨在農大支部開總幹事執行委員會總務副主任主席，首先全體委員起立靜默三分鐘，以表

有此次各國帝國主義侵略的最後兩課；有此次通課，

：有這來的愛國運動，才有勾結帝國主義的賣國賊段祺瑞章士釗等大屠殺愛國同胞的古今中外空前未有之慘案發生。推源禍始，帝國主義的基督教，實爲這次慘案的種因。此害不除，中國必亡，豈止死傷數百愛國同胞已也。今日

創鉅深之餘，特召集緊急

此大愛國及士之恨而繼其解放中華民族之遺志。以對聯合愛國同胞速建廢除帝國主義的基督教惡勢力。該同盟戰牲者，計已死者有三十一支。總調查員李國瑞，受傷者計總務主任孫某等三十餘人。(該同盟因工作進行上便利起見，決議將受傷者姓名不宣布。)報告畢，主席付討論，各委員多有悲憤之言，經一一討論。結果，決

議如下：（一）慘案昭

擴大菲基黨活動。除與學總會等各團體取一致行動外，「**對殉國烈士**」該同盟會李問學」，決議：（甲）對李烈鈞烈士遺照放大像懸掛辦公室，以作永久紀念；（乙）交陳股負責借地址開吊悼會；（丙）將李烈鈞史作傳，預備列入菲基同盟年鑑。（三）「**對殉國烈士**」向各團體會中提議三事：（甲）全國同日一致哀

哀，開廣大的同情會（乙）

樹立紀念碑。(四)「工作進行問題」議決：暗中進行方法多種，使帝的基督教，速趨消滅之路。次某會員報某基督教青年會現在徵求會員，應如何對付，決議：致書警告該國同胞，勿入誤會。又討論總務主任陳某傷重，生愛護同胞，勿用辦法，決議：由副主任代理主任職務。議畢，至一時餘，散會云。

期，擬於是日開於

廟會一，普請善士。大辦善會，並約有八角費一堂，以助餘興，昨該廟僧人已呈請警廳派警彈壓云。

東直門前口之虛驚

十九日忽傳東直門關閉半扇，商民不知何故，頗現驚慌。茲經前次調查，確係守衛兵因風雪甚大，關閉半扇。

創辦女子理髮館

北京一隅，聞現有施某者在香廠。（或云即最高等髮館舊址）開設女子理髮一所，無論男女，均可入理髮。館內理髮師概用妙女子，授過教育者方為合格。服制一律取其整齊潔淨。

避嚴寒，並無他意云。

稅務處收回緝私
槍彈

京師稅務監督劉之龍，前飭派緝私各員等赴四郊城廂地方查緝私酒，人發給手槍一枝，彈五顆，近因私運酒犯日漸稀少，勿用攜帶槍文，昨日特將發給各員彈槍等，一律收回，並將通函各機關，一體查照云。

故宮博物院暫停開放

故宮博物院開放之期，本向

免有淡食之憂云。

京師缺鹽之瑣聞

自戰事發生，交通梗阻，物食驟一，人民生活維艱，日食鹽一項，亦大漲其價，茲聞平則門外各油鹽店，但增漲其價，且每人至多准買鹽半斤。據云：現下車停運，鹽店存鹽無多，一星期再不通車，則北京

每入約在一元左右云。

聞理髮價目，稍為昂貴

偏墜痛 此丸專治肝氣不冷偏隊精
或上或下著
勿痛勿止
加冰若加
鐵其痛雖不
關乎性命之

前門外煤市
保堅好見用藥
不如

[illegible]

九淋

治淋病特效藥
不論新舊淋病，服此藥後，立見奇效。此藥係由名醫精製，藥力宏大，能清熱解毒，利尿通淋。凡患此症者，不可錯過。每瓶大洋一元，小瓶五角。

根治

治一切瘡毒
此藥專治一切瘡毒，如癰疽、疔瘡、無名腫毒等。服後能消腫止痛，生肌長肉。每瓶大洋一元。

中國國民黨北京特別市黨部

青年部啓事
本黨青年部，為加強青年之組織，特設青年團。凡我黨員之青年，均可參加。本團宗旨，在於培養青年之愛國精神，提高其政治覺悟。凡有志者，請速來報名。報名地點：本黨黨部。電話：二五五五。

六七舒肝丸

治肝氣鬱結
此丸專治肝氣鬱結，胸脅脹痛，嘔吐酸水，不思飲食等症。服後能舒肝理氣，開胃健脾。每瓶大洋一元。

婦寶還魂丹

治婦女經閉
此丹專治婦女經閉，赤白帶下，子宮虛冷，久不受孕等症。服後能調經理氣，活血通經。每瓶大洋一元。

第一消毒藥水

治一切瘡毒
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World's Faith Shattered By League Fiasco

Colossal Falsehood, Machine For Wars, Says Italy; A Conspiracy, Says Germany; Intriguing Statesmen, Says U. S.

United Press
Rome, March 19.—The Italian press is almost unanimously reiterating its skepticism regarding the usefulness of the League of Nations, following the fruitless meeting just terminated at Geneva.

One section of the press suggests the disbandment of the League because "it is nothing but a colossal falsehood, or a machine which will make wars."

The Italian papers generally say that the spirit of Locarno is dead.

Berlin Sees Conspiracy

United Press
Berlin, March 19.—There is a growing demand for the resignations of Chancellor Luther and Dr. Stresemann as a result of that is termed the Geneva fiasco.

The impression prevails that the failure to admit Germany to the League was the result of a conspiracy framed before the Assembly session opened. Poland and Brazil, it is declared, were secretly assured of permanent Council seats as a result of their part.

Some blame Premier Mussolini of Italy in part. The newspaper "Tageblatt" voices a popular view when it declares that it is impossible that a country like Brazil was solely responsible.

U. S. Wary

United Press
Berlin, Mar. 19.—President Coolidge, State Secretary Kellogg and Ambassador Houghton emphasized in the conference held at Washington that as a result of the Geneva fiasco, America would take still greater precautions to avoid getting entangled in European affairs.

European powers should at Geneva that, even if the nations themselves wished to have peace, their statesmen were given to intrigue as much as before the war and were furthering a situation which would sooner or later bring about another war.

Universal peace is America's desire not only for moral but also for business reasons. The only hope is that the precarious financial conditions of various nations will force them to disarm. America at any rate, has no desire to participate in any such comedy as was enacted at Geneva.

Offer "Amends"

The League of Nations Council in a secret conference before finally adjourning, agreed to hold one of the next council sessions at Berlin as a "moral compensation" for the events of the past week according to the Berlin "Vossische Zeitung". This, however, only after Germany has been admitted into the League.

Airious Hope

United Press
London, March 19.—In some quarters here it is believed that

(Continued on page 4)

SENATE TRIES TO KEEP U. S. OUT OF WORLD COURT

United Press
Washington, March 19.—Senate opponents of the World Court are planning a new move aimed to alter, and presumably prevent, American adherence to the World Court.

Gloomy Outlook For Disarmament, Thanks U. S. Now

U. S. Not Favorable Toward Confab, Whether Under League Or Her Own, Is Result Of Houghton Visit

United Press
Washington, March 19.—While the death of the President's father has overshadowed all else in the capital, it is apparent that conferences between President Coolidge and Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton of London have brought the impression in political circles that there is little hope for a disarmament conference in which the United States will participate, either under League auspices or those of the United States herself.

Houghton has consistently declined to comment upon his mission here but it is learned that he presented a disillusioning picture to the President, saying that Europe is at present opposed to further disarmament.

Feng's Caravan Is Ready For Urga

Marshal Not Yet On Way, But Departure Only Matter Of Time; Hesitates At Urging Of Officials

Chung Mei
Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has not yet left Pingtichuan for Urga, although his caravan of close to thirty motor cars has been loaded and ready to start for several days.

The Marshal's wife and family have been in Urga for several weeks and he was about to join them. However, according to representatives of the Northwestern Frontier Office here, the pleading of officials induced the Marshal to delay his departure in a few days.

There would seem to be every indication, however, that his going is but a matter of time, since all arrangements are completed and his family awaiting him.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR JOHN COOLIDGE

United Press
Plymouth, Vermont, March 19.—Funeral services for the late Colonel John Calvin Coolidge, father of the President, will take place at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the family home here.

The Rev. John White of Sherburne, Vermont, who is pastor of the Episcopal church and a friend of the family, will conduct the services.

President Coolidge arrived at his father's home, accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge and the Attorney-General who is also an old family friend, some hours after the death of Colonel Coolidge.

GROUP ORGANIZE TO LAUNCH A NATION-WIDE PROTEST ON MASSACRE OF DEMONSTRATORS

All the Universities and colleges are busily organizing committees to support the people against the Tuan Government in connection with the massacre of students. The faculties and staffs of the National University, the Women's Normal University, the Sino-Russian University, the Institute of Technology, and the Chungkuo University have formed committees to carry on the fight.

Various names are used. Some are called "Committee on the March eighteenth Massacre." Others are called "Committee on the massacre arising from the ultimatum of the Protocol Powers."

These organizations have already taken steps to get in touch with the faculties of all universities, so that in a day or two, a central committee will be formed.

The Students' General Union has issued circular telegram to the whole people of China, and sent special delegates to the important cities throughout China to organize a big country-wide protest to the Tuan Government.

Among the resolutions passed by the Students' General Union are the following:

(1) The holding of a big mass meeting to mourn for the dead.

(2) To give the victims of the massacre a state burial.

(3) To demand indemnity from the government for the killed and wounded.

(4) To urge the local public prosecutor to impeach the government for the massacre.

(5) To bring about a co-ordination of all organizations started for the purpose.

(6) To enter into co-operation with the teachers' unions.

(7) To send delegates to all the important cities of China to start similar organizations.

8 All students are to wear a black band on their arms as a sign of mourning for one week.

The Students' Association of the National University has passed similar resolutions. Lecturing bands will be organized to talk to the people in the streets on the criminal activities of the Government. A telegram has been sent to the Canton Government to send an expedition up north.

It is learned that some students have gone to Tientsin to carry on the work, as it is thought it will be a better place as center of work than Peking.

Tientsin Protests

A meeting was held in Tientsin at the Chihli Provincial Office of

(Continued on page 4)

REVOLUTIONS, ECONOMIC AND NATIONALISTIC; BORODIN SHOWS WHERE CHINA STANDS TODAY

Revolutions, nationalistic and economic, were the subject of an interview given to a representative of the People's Tribune yesterday by Michael Markovitch Borodin, High Advisor to the Canton Nationalistic Government, now in Peking.

It makes all the difference in the world which you mean, when you speak of revolutions, according to Mr. Borodin. The one word is used to apply to two entirely different things, and it is this that has caused so much confusion of thought and so many misapprehensions about the nationalist movement in China.

The nationalist movement is a movement for national independence. Its aims are freedom from foreign economic and political domination. Only to the extent that such changes are revolutionary, is the present movement in China a revolutionary movement.

Conflicting Purposes
Mr. Borodin further points out that success of the nationalist revolution will inevitably weaken any other kind of revolution.

"Today," Mr. Borodin says, "you have the temporary consolidation of many forces working for Chinese independence which, when such independence were attained, would probably split. You have gathered under one banner groups with diametrically opposed economic interests. To a large extent the owning as well as the working classes feel the drive for independence

from foreign control. But once this independence is secured, the forces will split. The propertied classes, the merchants, financiers, landowners, for instance, will turn their attention to the development of their own interests."

Not Communist

"That is why," Mr. Borodin explained further, "it is so ridiculous to refer to the present movement in China as a communist [revolutionary] movement. There is not the slightest justification for the terms which have been applied to the movement with mere propagandist intent. All talk of vast fundamental economic changes is either sheer propaganda or stupid romanticism."

That is where so much misapprehension has arisen about Canton, Mr. Borodin continued. People talk of a communist Canton, but nothing could be further from the facts. Canton is behind even the possibility of communist state. In Canton, it is not a matter of theories and vast economic revolutions, but a matter of sewers, wider streets, the establishing of facilities by which coal can be transferred from mines in something more modern than baskets.

Widening Streets

"Take for instance the matter of streets," Mr. Borodin pointed out. "In Canton you have a city where on many streets it is impossible for two chairs to pass. It is ridiculous to talk

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Britain Bumped By U. S. Demands For Blockade Damages

War Profiteering, Protests 'Times'; She Participated In Blockade Herself, Says 'Telegraph'.

United Press
Berlin, Mar. 19.—The British press is disquieted at the United States demand that Great Britain pay for the damages suffered by American merchants and shipping as a result of the British blockade from 1914 to 1917.

The "Times" says that Great Britain cannot recognize such overdue war profiteering.

"Daily Telegraph" says that while the United States claim is legally right, yet the United States herself participated in the blockade in spite of South American protests at the time and that after all the blockade helped to shorten the war and to save American lives.

All-China Peace Movement States Peace Proposals

Wire To Wu, Chang, Feng, Sun And Yen; Propose Definite Plan For Mediation

United Press
General Wang Shih-tseng, ex-Premier Sun Pao-chi and other leaders of the All-China Peace Movement, apart from their telegrams to the various warlords at Hankow, Mukden, Kalgan and other provinces, have now wired separately to General Sun Chuan-fang at Nanking and General Yen Hsi-shan at Taiyuan asking them to act as mediators to bring about domestic peace under the following conditions:—

1. Peking, Chihli and Jehol are to be considered as buffer states between the various combatants.

2. The civil authorities of the above-mentioned three provinces are to be appointed by the central government without the interference of the military leaders.

3. The first Kuominchun armies are to be withdrawn to the north-western provinces for the cultivation of wasted arable lands as well as the development of the vast natural resources.

4. The second Kuominchun who are natives of Shensi should return to their own native province.

5. All the combatants should station their armies at their present positions without alteration until the termination of the proposed domestic peace conference which is to be convened at a central and suitable place as soon as possible with the concurrence of the majority leaders.

6. All political problems are to be discussed and settled by the representatives at the proposed peace conference which should also be attended by representatives of Chinese commercial, agricultural, educational and working interests.

Burial Units

Chung Mei
Burial units composed of two nurses and ten coolies are being organized by the Public Charity Association for service at the front. Several units are reported to have started.

AIRPLANE ON WAY TO POLE DELAYED; CRASHES INTO FENCE

United Press
Fairbanks, Alaska, Mar. 19.—The Wilkins arctic expedition was delayed today when one airplane crashed into a fence while alighting from a trial flight under the personal direction of Wilkins.

Sacrifice Students To Prove Peking Not "Red", Is Report

Necessary For Kuominchun To Convince Wu And Chang In Order To Secure Peace, Is Claim; Chang Shih-chao Elated

United Press
It is reported in well-informed circles that the sudden change of front on the part of the government as well as the Kuominchun leaders towards the mass leaders is closely connected with the existing peace movement and that young and inexperienced students have, therefore, been sacrificed as an example of Peking's non-bolshevik affiliations.

In this connection, a Kalgan despatch says that Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin have refused and are still refusing to discuss peace unless the Kuominchun leaders can prove by deeds and not by words their non-affiliations with the students mass activities or bolshevik tendencies. The recent telegrams of General Chang Chih-kiang urging for the curtailment of student activities were responsible for Thursday's incident.

According to reliable information, Mr. Hsu Chien and Mr. Yi Pei-chi have given their words of honor to General Li Min-chung that in obedience to the orders of the metropolitan police, they will not hold any mass meeting at the present moment. Mr. Hsu Chien, Mr. Yi Pei-chi, Mr. Li Shih-tseng and the two Professors, Koo Meng-yu and Li Ta-chao, of the government university who were ordered to be arrested and punished by mandates of the Chief Executive on account of their alleged communist activities, are now hiding in the Legation quarters so that they are beyond the reach of the Chinese authorities. There were secret meetings of students at the various government and private colleges yesterday for the purpose of devising measures to counteract the Anfu influence; but there was no riot.

Chang Elated

Mr. Chang Shih-chao, Chief Secretary of the Chief Executive, was reported to be highly elated on account of the subjugation of the mass leaders and it is believed that the shooting on Thursday was the first step of the plans of the government to curb the activities of the students as urged by General Chang Chih-kiang some days ago. Hence, General Li Min-chung, acting police chief, is reported to be not anxious to carry out the mandates; but at the same time, he is not affording any protection to the mass leaders as well as students with a view to proving to the anti-Kuominchun elements that the Kuominchun leaders, including Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, are not bolshevized or even pro-bolsheviks.

Cabinet Takes Blame; Offers Resignation

School Flags Half Mast; Further Stories Of Outrages And Looting; Government Statement Challenged

United Press
Important political developments have followed closely upon the heels of the grave affair at the Cabinet Office Thursday afternoon.

Early yesterday afternoon a special meeting of the Cabinet was held to discuss a telegram which the Premier (General Chia Teh-yao) had received from Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang blaming him for having failed to maintain order without shooting down the students and it was resolved that the whole Cabinet should at once resign en bloc.

A communication announcing the Cabinet's decision was forwarded to the Chief Executive at 3 p.m.

Chung Mei

Flags Half Mast

School flags were at half mast yesterday and memorial services were being held for the student dead. Official figures place the death toll at 39 while no attempt is made to completely tabulate the wounded.

No deaths occurred in the P. U. M. C. Hospital in the last twenty-four hours and none are reported from other sources.

Stories of the horrors of the death square in front of the Cabinet Offices continue to come to light. According to one official who arrived on the scene just as the students were dispersed, tells of the body of a pregnant woman who had been run through the abdomen by a bayonet and then dragged about so that her body was left in a frightful state. She had apparently been an onlooker attracted to the scene in the belief that the presence of girl students indicated safety.

Looting By Guards

Everything that could possibly be snatched from the students, was taken by the bodyguard. Wrist-watches, hats, purses, loose money and every conceivable thing is reported lost by the victims.

Representatives of the private universities called on General Li Ming-chung at eleven yesterday morning when they were received by Directors Teng and Li. Inquiry was first made as to whether any troops of the Emergency Commander participated in the incident on Thursday. That was denied by the Directors.

It was next requested that General Li make proper rehabilitation plans, and although it was promised that he would be advised of their desire, it was pointed out that such action was believed to be beyond the authority of his Headquarters.

False Statements

The "Ching Pao" expressed editorially yesterday its surprise that the Government had issued a telegram, purposely misstating the facts of Thursday's massacre. Two points are brought out in

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The People's Tribune

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A discount on the above rates is allowed to teachers and students.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE is published every morning except Monday and holidays.

Sunday, March 21, 1926.

Help Pledged To London Kuomintang

Asiatic

London, Feb. 13. (by mail)—A luncheon, held on February 13th at the Chinese Workers' Club, was given jointly by the Committee and members of Kuomintang in London and by the President and members of the Chinese Workers' Union.

Many English guests were invited, including prominent men and women in the British Labour and Trade Union Movements and also journalists and friends of China. The list of guests included Mr. Ben Tillett, Transport and General Workers' Union, Mr. Charles Ammon, M.P., Minister in the first Labour Government, Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M.P., Mr. Purcell, M.P., Mr. Harold Dore, representative of the "Manchester Guardian," Colonel and Mrs. Malone and Mr. R. Bridgeman, Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Russell, Mr. Saklatvala, M. P., and representatives of many newspapers, including "Labour Weekly," "Northern Voice," "Vorwarts" of Germany, "Forward" of India and a representative of the Asiatic News Agency of China.

Speeches dealt with the Chinese struggle. Every speaker emphasized the solidarity of the British workers in helping the Chinese workers and expressed the hope that the New Year would see victory for the Chinese in overthrowing imperialism and militarism.

Chinese Welcome

Mr. Fung Sha, President of the Chinese Workers Union in London, presided, assisted by Mr. Liu Chao-ming, President of Kuomintang in England.

In his opening speech, Mr. Fung Sha said, "On behalf of the Chinese Workers Union in London, I have much pleasure in welcoming our friends in the British Labour Movement to our New Year Celebration. This is a most auspicious occasion. Generally the so-called Chinese dinners in London are purely official, whereas this is a purely Chinese Labour and Kuomintang gathering."

"Union between Chinese and British labor is particularly important to us because we are engaged in a life and death struggle in China," Mr. Fung stated. "Our struggle is two fold. First a national struggle against Foreign Imperialism, second a workers struggle against capitalism."

"Capitalism is reproducing in China, conditions which were not tolerated in Lancashire 100 years ago."

"We Chinese workers, want to thank the British workers for their assistance in the past seven months. Our danger is not yet over. We beg you to continue to bring pressure to bear on your government to deal fairly with the Chinese people. As representatives of Chinese and British workers are gathered together here, so I hope that the workers of China and Britain may also realise the need for International Co-operation and Solidarity to prevent the Imperialists from using one against the other, either by using Chinese labour to keep down wages in England or by using British forces to repress the Chinese movements."

"Freedom" Says Speaker

Mr. S. Saklatvala, M.P. for

Battersea, said that he wished "freedom" to the Chinese workers in their New Year. Commerce and Trade were all very well, but neither could be compared with freedom. There were different ways of wishing freedom to a great people. His way of wishing freedom was not the granting of freedom by the inch or the foot. It was not enough to say that while China must eventually be free. Imperialism and unequal treaties must be completely abolished, now that the Chinese have decided that they should be abolished.

Consolidation of Workers

In conclusion, Mr. Saklatvala observed that his great wish was that the Chinese people should begin its consolidation of brotherhood with the workers in Europe by making common cause first of all with the Russian people and then with the people of all other lands.

Mr. Ben Tillett, Secretary of the Political and International Department of the Transport and General Workers Union and a member of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, said that modern views could not alter the general trend of history, and he believed that in the long run the domination of the Eastern peoples could not be maintained. The Chinese people had not fully realised the strength of their great country; development would be forced upon China, and when fully developed her ancient civilization would enable her to dominate the world.

Save China, Save World

"If you can save China, you can save the world," said Mr. Charles Ammon, M. P., a member of the first labour government and one of China's most active supporters in the House of Commons. The history of China had always fascinated him, he stated, and he had given some earnest of his friendship for China by the questions which he had asked in the House of Commons.

"Whatever may have been the horrors of the last war," said Mr. Ammon, "it was a panic compared with the next war. Developments are proceeding not so much in dockyards as in the laboratories. To destroy the spirit of nationalism we must cultivate the international spirit."

(Continued on page 2)

HIGH PRICES, STARVATION, POVERTY, BEGGARY AND CRIME PEKING'S BY-PRODUCTS OF WAR

Kuo Wen

Since the commencement of hostilities in the north and the consequent disruption of communications, a general scarcity of daily necessities has been experienced and some articles can only be procured at exorbitant prices.

According to reliable investigations, prices of salt, the most indispensable article of daily necessity, have now risen to three times the normal rate and each consumer is only permitted to purchase half a catty each time. It is said unless new supplies arrive the stock will be exhausted within a week's time.

The shortage of coal has forced the Peking Water Works to suspend operations of the power from midnight to morning and the Electric Light Co. is also reported to be discussing means and ways to economise the consumption of coal.

Foodstuff is facing an imminent famine in the capital and the prices are soaring to add to the suffering, under the pretext of the depreciation of the value of copper coins, which are at present over 335 to a dollar, the merchants have been con-

tinuing to raise the prices of articles of daily necessity and sundries. Meanwhile unemployment is increasing and wages remain the same.

Those beggars, who had been cleared of the streets when the Customs Conference and Extra-territoriality Commission were opened, are now seen throughout the city chasing after passers-by for one or two coppers. The Police are powerless in view of the overwhelming numbers of such destitute. The destitute "homes" maintained by the Police are threatened with suspension on account of the lack of funds.

On account of the high cost of living and the increase of unemployment, resultant from the prolongation of the war, a large number of the poor people have been driven to robbery and burglary to gain a living. During the last month over 100 cases of highway robbery have been reported around the metropolitan suburban districts. The majority of the robbers were armed with clubs, knives or spears. They stole things of little value, horses, donkeys, clothes and sundries, thus showing that they are not professional thieves.

Revolutions, Economic And Nationalistic; Borodin Shows

(Continued from page 1)

of establishing communism in such a setting. The job is to widen those streets, to put in sewers, to establish a water system, so that people can have the privilege of taking baths in their own houses. This is simply trying to get out of the Middle Ages and strike the high way of progress."

"What we really have in Canton, then, is a government which is trying to reorganize a country in such a way that people will not be so poverty, stricken, official not so corrupt bandits not prey on the fields, and industry and agriculture develop and prosper. If this is communism, then Canton is communist."

The government that is undertaking these tasks, has the support of the people according to Mr. Borodin. When work is being done on the streets of the city, for instance, there is no protest, even though it often means that almost the entire shops of merchants are cut away. The shop-keeper immediately set to work and rebuild modern shops out of the stubs of what has been left of the old buildings. There is confidence in the government in Canton.

Honest Administration

An effort to get honest administration is one cause of this confidence. A school for administrators has been opened in which five hundred men are being trained for district government, five to a district: one magistrate, one to take charge of roads, one for finance, one for education, one for public safety.

Sound finance is another cause of confidence. Stories that are circulated of a Kwangtung poorer than ever before are denied by Mr. Borodin. The people are poor, he admits, but no poorer than in the past. And the cause is not taxes, as is claimed. The total taxes amount to only \$2 per capita. This net the government \$60,000,000 a year.

Mr. Borodin contrasts this with Hongkong, where, with half a million people, \$25,000,000 revenue is collected. If Kwang-

tung took Hongkong as its standard, it would exact a yearly revenue of \$400,000,000. But Canton has no such aim. It hopes in the future to get \$100,000,000 and yet, leave the people more prosperous than ever before.

Referring to the causes of the split that is taking place in the Kuomintang Party, Mr. Borodin said that there have gathered in the party many conflicting elements. Interests are wide apart although all can be concentrated, to a certain extent, in the fight against foreign domination. The party includes workers, peasants, intellectuals, landlords, compradores, merchants.

Difficulties In Way

These elements cannot even be thoroughly merged in the matter of the nationalist struggle. Certain groups are inevitably divided in their allegiance. Foreign domination means profits for them in one way and nationalism means profits in another.

A perfect example of this dual psychology is the comprador. He is in the employ of foreign capital. The success of foreign enterprise means success for him. But having accumulated money; he has become a capitalist; he has invested his capital in various native enterprises. Thus his interests in his role of capitalist tie him to the nationalist movement in China, which, if successful, would place the lever of the customs and the tariff in his hands, while his comprador interests tie him to his foreign employer.

So the comprador vacillates, between imperialism and nationalism, never willing to make a determined drive against the imperialist powers, yet never wholly reconciled to them. This man you find in the right wing of the Kuomintang, the wing which will always hesitate, vacillate, compromise.

Intellectual Compradores

You find in the right wing certain elements whom we may term intellectual compradores. These have been trained in foreign schools to act as mediums for the propagation of the beau-

PAY DEBTS AND END WAR, ALLEGED AIM OF FRANCE

Reuter

Paris, March 18. — The Ministerial statement of the new Briand Government was read in the Senate and the Chamber today. It said that the Government is anxious finally to settle interrelated indebtedness, and would strive to bring to an end antagonism in Europe.

The Government, added the statement, was in duty bound to secure completely and unequivocally a balanced budget.

Wine And Beer May Get Support Of Prohibition Chief

Andrews To Make Tour Of Country To Inspect Conditions; May Recommend Modifications

United Press

Washington, March 19. — Lincoln Andrews, National Prohibition Director, will tour the United States soon after Congress adjourns to inspect prohibition enforcement conditions and decide whether to continue enforcement efforts along present lines or to recommend modification legalizing beer and light wines.

TUAN RECEIVES "NATION" EDITOR

Kuo Wen

Marshal Tuan Chi-chui yesterday received in audience, Mr. Lewis S. Gannett, one of the associate editors of "The Nation", a leading New York magazine. The audience was arranged by a nephew of the Chief Executive, Mr. P. L. Tuan, who recently returned from Europe.

Mr. Gannett has been spending several weeks in Peking, and is leaving early next week. He came to China to gather material for a series of articles. Articles and comment usually sympathetic toward China have appeared in "The Nation" from time to time.

ties of modern civilization and democracy. These elements, too, are vacillating between imperialism and nationalism. They are moved by a dual inspiration—that of international greed and that of the needs of their own people. It is a struggle between the treaty-port, the settlement, on the one hand, and the "hinterland" on the other.

Mr. Borodin concluded. There is the question constantly raised; which will come first:—putting China's house in order or gaining her independence.

Which Is First?

China's house cannot be put in order until she is free from foreign domination. As long as China remains in her present international position there will be chaos. Militarists will keep the country poverty-stricken, bandits will prey on the people, officials will be the corrupt agents of the foreign powers, and constant and insidious propaganda by the foreign language and foreign owned press will continue, inevitably culminating in such disasters as May 30th in Shanghai, June 28th in Canton and March 18th in Peking. It is all the same result of the foreign domination in China.

How then, Mr. Borodin was asked, do you expect Canton will succeed. Imperialism still exists, does it not? To this he answered:

"We shall see in the near future whether Canton will be allowed to go on with its constructive work or whether it will be drowned in blood by the powers under the pretext of suppressing Bolshevism."

SINO - RUSSIAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS; TRADE IN DAYS OF CZAR; TODAY; TOMORROW

By B. Schlezinger, in "Izvestia"

In pre-war times the commercial intercourse between Russia and China was fairly close. In 1913 the trade between the two countries amounted to nearly 85 million rubles. Of this amount, exports from Russia represented only 21 million rubles, and 64 million rubles represented imported from China. China supplied Far Eastern Russia with raw materials, grain and other food products, but the principal item of import was tea. The principal items of export from Russia were manufactures, mainly textile goods, amounting to nearly 13 million rubles.

Growth Industrialism

Since the 1911 Revolution in China a radical change has come about in the economic structure of China. True, in the main, China has remained an agricultural country, nevertheless certain districts are rapidly becoming industrialised. This circumstance inevitably affected Russia's commercial relations with China, the more so that since the war the Japanese and Americans have become considerably more active in the Chinese market.

At first our post-revolutionary activity on the Chinese market bore an entirely unorganised character. But after the Treaty of 1924 was signed and after the arrival of the Soviet Trade Representative in Peking in the autumn of the same year, plan and system were introduced in the operations of the Soviet trading organisations.

At the present time all our commercial operations on the Chinese market are controlled by the Trade Representative.

Prestige Growing

On the other hand, the establishment of a single, large purchasing organisation has raised the prestige of our buying concerns in the eyes of Chinese and foreign business people. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chinese American Bank and the Netherlands Indische Bank, particularly, willingly finance Soviet imports on quite favourable terms.

Trade With China

The economic development of Soviet Russia enabled us last year to expand our commercial operations in China. During the fiscal year 1924-25 imports from China to Soviet Russia amounted to 17,801,000 rubles as compared with 8,045,000 in 1923-24, an increase of 100%. Exports to China for the corresponding periods amounted to 1,746,000 rubles and 1,776,000 rubles respectively. As in pre-war times, our trade with China results in an unfavorable balance.

The kind of goods imported from China into Russia differs hardly at all from the kinds imported in pre-war times. The principal items are food products, animal products and raw material. The resumption of large tea purchases is of considerable importance for the trade of China. The imports of tea from China in 1924-25 amounted to 12,605,000 rubles, representing 100% increase over the import of tea in the previous fiscal year. The greater part of the imports go to supply the needs of Far Eastern Russia, partly to Siberia and partly to the Yakutsk region.

Exports Changed

The character of the exports from Russia to China, however, has changed entirely. In 1913 the principal items of export to China were cotton goods, amounting to 12,900 rubles; hardware

goods, amounting to 1,540,000 rubles; underwear and clothing, tobacco, sugar, wheat flour and leather boots, each to an amount ranging from 650,000 rubles to 850,000 rubles. In the fiscal year 1924-25 these goods were almost absent from the list of exports to China. Cotton goods amount only to 4,000 rubles; woolen goods are somewhat higher, 22,000 rubles, but even this represents only 5% of the 1913 export. Clothing, tobacco, sugar, boots as well as matches, utensils and glass were not exported at all. The principal items of export in the past fiscal year were rails, and plates, amounting to 621,000 rubles; oil products, 319,000 rubles; coal, 226,000 rubles; logs and beams, 116,000 rubles. Thus our exports are more of the kind of raw materials.

Textiles and Oil

In future special attention must be paid to exporting textile goods, the good quality and low price of which are known and appreciated by Chinese customers. If this is properly organised, our Trade Representative in China thinks it feasible to dispose of from 10 to 15 car-loads of goods per month. There is also a good market for our oil, firstly on the Chinese Eastern Railway and Manchuria and then in Canton. This year Soviet oil has dominated the market in Canton.

Our coal has good prospects in China. The Chermekhov and Sushan mines find a ready sale for their output, in spite of the fact that the administration of these mines have not exhibited sufficient energy and initiative. Our Trade Representative proposes next year considerably to increase the export of coal, for which markets can be found both in Manchuria and Shanghai. It is planned to bring export of coal to 1,000,000 rubles.

The export of timber is to be brought to the same figure. There is in undoubted demand for logs and pit props, as well as for pine logs for matches. Marine products, for which there is a great demand in China, may also serve as an important item of export. This demand is at present time met by Japan and it should be observed that Japan obtains its marine products for the Chinese market from Russian waters. The export of metal goods should continue to be one of the most important items of export from Soviet Russia to China as was the case last year.

Futura Prospects

Of course it is not to be expected that we will confine ourselves in this limited group of exports. The steady advance in the economic development of Russia gives us the assurance that in the near future we will be able to supply China with a far greater variety of goods than we have been doing up till now. Already there are prospects open for the export of rubber goods, cigarettes, wines, pottery glass, etc. One of the methods of encouraging this is to bring our buying organisations closer to Chinese business circles and directly to the consumers. To achieve this our Trade Representative is extending his sphere of activity. He already has his representatives and offices in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai for connection with the North, in Kalgan for connection with Mongolia, in Harbin for connection with Manchuria and in Canton for connection with the South. It is proposed in the near future to open an agency in Hankow, the centre of tea trade.

THE GUERRILLA WAR IN SYRIA

France Hopeless to "Win Over" Syrians Save By Imperialist Argument Of Guns, Troops And Warships

By J. B. (Jerusalem)

The revolt in Syria is very inconvenient to the French public. Not only because it is an immediate burden on the Budget and makes constant calls for new cannon-fodder but also because in this case it is much more difficult to make "the part played by the French rule as the herald of civilisation" seem plausible than for instance in the Morocco war. The great mass of the French populations takes a negative attitude towards the French mandate in Syria or, at any rate, will not hear of any sacrifice of money or human lives for the mandate. For this reason the new High Commissioner, Henri de Jouvenel who took over the representation of France in Syria in December, had instruction to "pacify" the country as quickly as possible at all costs. This he actually succeeded in doing. At a hint from those in power, however the French Press at any rate ceased occupying itself with the Syrian revolt and—after an agreement between Chamberlain and de Jouvenel—the chief English papers also. In this way the outside world gets the impression that everything is going on in Syrian as well as could be expected, and Painleve can give "reassuring" declarations in the Chamber.

Difficult Position

In reality, the position of the French in Syria is still a very difficult one. During the last three months the revolt has extended in area. The insurgents have spread the area of the fight from the borders of Djebel Drus far into the interior of Syria. Damascus has been besieged for two and a half months, Homs for a whole month. The French garrison in Hasbaya (in the Lebanon district not far from the borders of Palestine) is shut up in the town by the insurgents. In the last few weeks the district of Aleppo has again become restless and the movement in that part is assuming a far more serious character than in the autumn of 1925. From the military point of view the French are still unable to cope with the insurrection, and in the last battles they have met with a number of serious reverses.

In the meantime, the insurgents are steadily improving their organization. In spite of the insufficient means at its disposal, the national government in Djebel Drus is working splendidly. The training of the insurgent troops has been entrusted to experts who were previously in the service of the Turks, Germans and English, and a well organized revolutionary army is being formed in place of the undisciplined bands of robbers. The insurgents have formed connections with the nationalists of the neighbouring countries from whom they receive material and moral support. The enthusiasm in their ranks grows with every success of the insurgents, and has spread into the hinterland which is occupied by the French.

Revolutionary Slogans

The great popularity of the national revolutionary slogans was most clearly expressed in the attitude taken by the overwhelming majority of the population towards de Jouvenel's so-called peace proposals. De Jouvenel wanted to create a sham Parliament in Syria. A few corrupted

feudal were to declare themselves to be the representatives of the Syrian people and opponents of the revolt. The elections arranged for January 8th ended in a wretched fiasco. The natives did not go to the poll at all and—instead—manifested their solidarity with the insurgents. On the same day de Jouvenel experienced a further disillusionment; he had promised an amnesty to all insurgents who laid down their arms on January 3rd. . . . only one single village in Lebanon had surrendered. De Jouvenel's efforts to bring about peace have shown more than anything else that the natives of Syria, as one man, are in favour of complete independence.

The French authorities in Syria are now doing their best to convince the French Central Government that a so rebellious people cannot be persuaded by peaceful measures and that it is advisable to despatch 100,000 troops to suppress the revolt by force. In an infuriated proclamation which he issued to the "Syrian population" after the failure of his parliamentary swindle, de Jouvenel says that the real fight between France and Syria is only beginning and that he is sorry for those Syrians who think that they can resist the glorious "grande armee" which has never been defeated since 1870.

At the same time, the French exceptional court in Damascus has begun to work again after a short pause. The mere fact of anyone being accused of "instigation to revolt" is enough for the French court martial to pronounce a sentence of death on him. This is in so far a novelty in that up to now "robbery" was the pretext for passing a death sentence.

Communists Hinted

Another new feature is the bitter persecution of the communists which has set in especially in Lebanon. In Beyroul, communists have been arrested, among them Fuad Shmali, the leader of the Lebanon trade union, Joseph Jazbek, the editor of the (forbidden) communist paper "Insanie" ("Humanite") and Ali Nasar ed Din, a radical Nationalist of Drus descent. As, in Ottoman law, which is still in force in Syria, there is no special paragraph against communist propaganda, there is imminent danger of the communists being handed over to the exceptional tribunal for "instigation to revolt."

It is a matter of course that these acts of revenge on the part of the French Government against the national revolutionaries and the communists have by no means a "deterrent" effect, but on the contrary cause embitterment among the population. This Terror is intended to be the answer to the guerrilla warfare of the Syrian rebels which is undermining the French rule in the country and at the same time preventing the French generals from striking a decisive blow against the insurgents as they would like to.

It is now more than ever the task of the international proletariat and especially the French, to prevent the bloody suppression of the Syrian fight for freedom. If it is possible to hinder the despatch of 100,000

OFFER AMERICANS SHAKESPEARE "RELICS"

N. Y. Eo. Post

New York.—Who wants the old beer warmer in which William Shakespeare war med his beer?

Who wants some "genuine splinters from the dramatist's bedpost, or his easy chair—authentic because the letters "W. S." are carved on the back—or, for that matter, a couple of old cloaks that Anne Hathaway used to help William into when he was going out for the night?

H. C. Rogers, the finder of this remarkable Shakesperiana of exactly 102 pieces, in a letter to-day to this newspaper—an honest-to-goodness genuine letter, by the way—announces that he is coming to the United States.

Only Mr. Rogers refers to our country as the "good old U. S. A." and, in asking for "fair play and justice" when he reaches Ellis Island, recalls that upon a previous visit to "Broadway, New York," he saw a sign that read:

"A man may be down, but he's never out."

Mr. Rogers is bringing with him his Shakespeare collection, which recently was greeted by the press with cheers or jeers, whichever way the papers looked at it. The British Museum doesn't want it, not even Shakespeare's stone trough. Private English collectors don't want it.

So Mr. Rogers is bringing it all over to the "good old U. S. A.," and for some reason not made clear by him indicates that Buffalo will have the distinction of reaching in the grab bag first. And the best part of Mr. Rogers' offer is that nobody, not even Buffalo, can buy it.

He's just plain giving it away.

Perhaps by the time he arrives here—sometime in March he hopes—he will have found Shakespeare's other shoe.

Shoe number one is piece number 68, listed as follows:

"One shoe—the other one I cannot at the moment find, used by William Shakespeare in one of his plays."

In his letter, Mr. Rogers feels hurt that he should have been referred to as an illiterate peasant.

SOVIET UNION INVITES CHINESE

Tass

Moscow, March 17.—The Textile Workers' Union of the U. S. S. R. has sent an invitation to the Textile Workers' Union of China to send fraternal delegates, one from Shanghai and one from Tientsin, to attend the Congress of the Union to be opened in Moscow on May 11th.

ROY C. ANDREWS ARRIVES IN JAPAN

Toko

Tokyo, March 18.—Dr. Roy C. Andrews, famous explorer and archaeologist, of the New York Museum of Natural History, arrived at Yokohama on his way to China to-day. It is intimated that he is going to undertake the fourth Mongolian expedition on his arrival at China in the near future.

troops and to refuse the assignment of more millions for the Syrian war, the French imperialists will have no alternative but to evacuate Syria, and it is easy to imagine what would be the effect of such a defeat of imperialism on the further development of politics in the Near East and beyond it in the Orient altogether.

TAGORE, INDIA'S GREATEST POET, CRITICALLY ILL

Asiatic

Berlin, March 20.—The famous Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore who visited the Far East last year, is seriously ill and is not expected to live.

GROUP ORGANIZE TO LAUNCH

(Continued from page 1)

the Kuomintang to discuss the March eighteenth massacre. The meeting was attended by representatives of over three hundred organizations.

It was unanimously decided to send out three telegrams, (1) To the whole people of China, (2) To the Kuomintang, and (3) To the foreign powers.

The telegram to the people of China says that the massacre of students by Tuan Chi-jui is to be put on a par with the massacre of our people by the British in Shanghai and Shameen. In consequence it is the opinion of all the organizations represented that Tuan Chi-jui should go, and that the Kuomintang should obey the people's wish by actually taking steps to organize a people's government.

The telegram ends up by urging the people of Peking to continue the fight and pledges their full support to the latter to the extent of organizing laborers' and merchants' strikes, if circumstances should demand them.

Generals Protest

The Peking Office of the Kuomintang has received a telegram from the well-known generals, Li Lieh-chun, Chang Chi, and Fang Sheng-tao.

The telegram expresses great surprise at hearing the news of the inhuman shooting of peaceful demonstrators.

It demands two things, first proper attendance to the wounded and indemnity to the family of the bereaved, and secondly, the arrest of Tuan Chi-jui on the charge of allowing soldiers to kill people without provocation. It recommends an entire reorganization of the Government. The generals ask the Kuomintang leaders to stand definitely on the side of the people, and take uniform action with the latter.

HELP PLEDGED TO LONDON KUOMINTANG

(Continued from page 2)

The development of mechanical transport and of scientific research makes it certain that the peoples of the world will become more and more interlinked."

The common struggle of the Chinese workers and the British workers was stressed by Mr. Ernest Thurtle. Both are struggling against capitalist exploitation both wish to bring about a better state of society. Moreover, the British working class is anxious to see China free from any foreign domination whatsoever.

"A great deal of nonsense has been talked about the difference between East and West, said Mr. Thurtle, quoting the well-known lines of England's greatest imperialist poet. There is an historical basis for the contention that there is no gap between the workers of East and West. If we go back far enough in the world we find that all originated from a common stock and the aim of all peoples must be to bind themselves together in one great bond of international solidarity.

"I hope that you will have a happy and successful New Year in 1926 in your struggles both domestic and foreign" concluded Mr. Thurtle, "and I can assure you of our sympathy, the deep sympathy of the workers of this country and when the day comes and you can shake off the shackles of imperialism, no one will rejoice more than the British labour movement."

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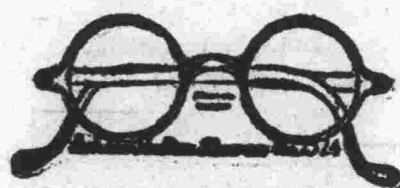
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PEKING

American College Club Plans Trip To Great Wall

Spring Outing April 24th; Special Train; To Have Picnic Lunch On Historic Spot

Chung Mei

The American College Club will hold its spring outing on Saturday, April 24th. Leaving Ch'ien Men West Station the party will go by special train to Nankou and Ching Lung Chiao where, according to the announcement just made by the Executive Committee of the Club, the members of the Club will pay homage to the Great Wall.

Picnic lunches will be provided by a well known restaurant and the Great Wall will be the scene of a jolly picnic such as was never dreamed of by the tyrant Ch'ien Shih Huang.

Details will be sent to all the men in North China who have been students of American colleges and universities, but names and addresses are hard to get. Make sure that you are on the list by sending your name and address to the corresponding secretary, Sidney D. Gamble, at the Y.M.C.A., Peking. Do it today.

WORLD'S FAITH SHATTERED

(Continued from page 1)

The League will ultimately be strengthened by the Geneva affair because it will be generally realized how futile is the pre-war type of diplomacy with secret promises.

Argentine Hesitates

Reuter

Buenos Aires, March 19.—The Foreign Minister stated today that the Argentine would not be able to participate in the work of the special commission of the League of Nations on the reconstruction of the Council until the Argentine Congress had decided the question of the Argentine's relations with the League.

Kuo Wen

Mr. Chu Fu-cheng wired to the Peking Government Friday urging it to instruct its delegates to the League of Nations to insist upon the fundamental re-organization of the Executive Commission of the League and to retire with the delegates of other countries who are not given a seat in it, if this proposal is rejected.

REPORT ABDEL KRIM SENDS PEACE ENVOY

United Press

Paris, March 19.—It is learned from the highest sources that Abdel Krim has sent an envoy to Rabat to discuss the question of peace with the French and Spanish, after which the French representative, M. Steeg, began actions toward negotiations.

The negotiations continue and are alleged to be on behalf of both Spain and France.

\$500 OFFERED FOR BANK EMPLOYEE

Chung Mei

A reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of an employee of the Hua Feng Bank of Tientsin, wanted on the charge of embezzling \$200,000, has been offered by the bank.

MOSLEM BUTCHERS PROTEST INSPECTION

Chung Mei

The Mohammedan butchers have protested against the new sanitary inspection of their premises, alleging that it is not necessary since they take proper precautions themselves.

The request that slaughter house tax be cancelled made to General Li Ming-chung through the Chamber of Commerce is reported to have been refused on the ground that the tax is very small.

COUNTERFEITER DIES IN BERLIN INSANE ASYLUM

Asiatic

Berlin, March 19.—Arthur Schulze of franc counterfeiting notoriety died in a Berlin insane asylum, where he was taken after his nervous breakdown in prison.

Wu's Worry Shifts From Tang To Fang

Feels Tang Sheng-chih Is Friendly, But Fears Fang Pen-jen; Sends Troops To Kiangsi Border

Reuter

Despite General Chao Heng-ti's departure from Changsha, the situation in Hunan appears not to be causing a great deal of perturbation at the headquarters of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. Foreign observers in Hankow attribute this to the circumstance that General Tang Sheng-chih, who replaced General Chao, has shown a friendly attitude.

Some anxiety, however, is being shown by the Hupeh leaders over the ominous activities of General Fang Pen-jen, who was some time ago instructed by the Central Government to carry out a "chaban" against Marshal Wu, and, by way of a precautionary measure, two brigades of Hupeh troops were sent to the Kiangsi border after the fall of Hsin-yangchow.

Yueh at Kungshien

Asiatic

Kaifengfu, March 11.—General Yueh Wei-chun, Tupan of Honan, is not dead and he is believed to be at Kungshien, where he has about two divisions of Shensi troops for the protection of the government arsenal. At the same time, another detachment of the second Kuominchun has crossed the borders of Honan into Shensi to join the forces of General Li Hu-chen at Hsianfu. The third detachment is now in the north of the Yellow River. Consequently, General Yueh's army has now been divided into three parts whose line of communications has been cut by Wu Pei-fu's troops.

CABINET TAKES BLAME

(Continued from page 1)

which the Government statement is alleged to be untrue.

1. The demonstrations of Thursday morning was clearly held for the purpose of urging the Government to take a strong attitude regarding the ultimatum of the foreign powers, but the Government purposely misconstrued the demonstration as communistic. This is as much as to say, says the "Ching Pao", that all patriotic activities of the people must be stopped, since all such activities may at any time be similarly labelled.

2. The massacre of the students was clearly carried out by the bodyguards of Tuan Chi-jui. This could be proved by the published report of the massacre by Mr. Sung Yu-chen, officer in charge of the guards. Tuan Chi-jui, in making out that the people were massacred by the police, was therefore willfully distorting the facts and trying to shift the responsibility to the Kuominchun. (In the English papers yesterday morning, the report was given out referring not to the police in this connection, but to the bodyguards. In the original Chinese telegram, however, the word police "chun-ching" occurs.)

The third instance of falsifying in Friday's telegram, according to the "Ching Pao", is the report of the use of kerosene, canes, bombs and pistols by the demonstrating crowd. The evidence of people on the spot is ample proof that this allegation is false.

Jazz Baby Is Rotten Mother, Scolds Medico

United News

London.—Drink, jazz, tobacco, and drugs are making the modern girl unfit to be a mother.

With this pronouncement, Dr. J. S. Risien Russell, eminent nerve specialist, joined the ranks of moralists and reformers who think the shingled, petting, cocktail-drinking, athletic flapper of to-day is all wrong.

Dr. Russell spoke as a neurologist, not as a reformer, and confined himself to the physical and mental effect of night life on girls and their children-to-be.

"Girls now live on excitement, and keep themselves going with school," Dr. Russell said in a lecture at the Institute of Hygiene. "Drugs might be added; evidently it is possible for women to get them so they can go on with little food or sleep."

"The chaperon is a thing of the past. Young girls are free to go out with young men not only to restaurants and dances but to night clubs with no sort of restriction on their actions, and no limit on the lateness of their hours."

Nights Of Jazz

"The greater part of the night is spent in frivolity, with no time left for sleep, so that a day following this full round of social and other engagements can only be got through with the assistance of alcohol or drugs."

"Girls not long from school are to be seen drinking cocktails, champagne, and liqueurs, and in time whiskies and sodas are added to the list."

"Scarcely is the age of twenty reached before the lines that belong to middle age become evident in such girls. Nature, deprived of sleep, begins to forget the habit. The nervous system, overtaxed by the strain and poisoned by alcohol, tobacco, and perhaps drugs, falls into a state of neurasthenia with insomnia, which demands the increase of drugs to bring sleep."

"It is certain that a considerable proportion of girls acquire the habit of living on excitement, which becomes part of their existence and so unfits them for marriage and motherhood."

"Is it to be supposed that when girls of this kind reach womanhood and become mothers they can produce men and women with anything but the most miserable physique and of the neurotic type?"

Tupan Sun Sends Envoy To Canton

C. H. Chiu To Go As Personal Representative; An Old Kuomintang Member

Chung Mei

Tupan Sun Chuan-fang of Nanking has sent a relative, C. H. Chiu, to Canton as his personal representative to the Canton Nationalist government.

The envoy is an old member of the Kuomintang and his son is Chief Secretary to General Chiang Chi-shieh. Frequent meetings between the Nanking Tupan's envoy and the different members of the Canton administration are reported to have been held.

TEXTILE WORKERS GET MORE PAY

Nippon Dempo

Mukden, Mar. 20.—Settlement has been reached as regards the trouble at the Manchuria and Mongolia woollen Textile Company. The Company will increase wages 20 sen, a day. The labour troubles consequent upon the slump of the Fengtien bank notes have all been settled.

117,135,317 PEOPLE IN U. S.; 11,000,000 INCREASE SINCE 1920

Reuter

New York, March 18.—The Census Bureau estimates the population of the United States, as on August 1, to be 117,135,317. This is an increase of over 11,000,000 since 1920.

Fengtien Forces Take Luanchow

Kuominchun Retreat to Tangshan and Lutai; Lu Charges Bad Faith on Part of Chang; Sent Peace Envoys and Launched Attack

Kuo Wen

According to a telephone message from Tientsin yesterday afternoon the Mukden troops occupied Luanchow at two o'clock in the morning when the Kuominchun forces retreated to Tangshan and Lutai. The Kuominchun cut the Peking-Mukden Railway at a point west of Lai-chwang in order to prevent the advance of the Mukden troops.

Jehol Battle

Chung Mei

Hostilities between the Kuominchun and Fengtien forces are again reported to be impending in Jehol. Acting on reports of a Fengtien concentration, it is said that Tutung Sung Chieh-yuan began mobilizing at Ling Yuan for an attack on Sui Chung.

Bad Faith

Bad faith on the part of the Mukden side is charged by Commander Lu Chung-lin, who reports by telegraph that despite the activities of Marshal Chang's peace envoys, a Fengtien attack was launched against the Kuominchun lines on the 17th and 18th.

The message from Commander Lu reads: "In spite of the fact that the Mukden party sent their peacemakers, vigorous attacks have been launched during the last two days at Tsangchow and Luanchow. In order to carry out a defence, certain arrangements have been made by our troops. In a conference with the superior officers of the army, it was decided that a counter attack be launched on the morning of the 19th."

"At present, the situation at the front line is very optimistic. Tu Sheng Chen has been taken by the Division under Commander Shih You-san. It is presumed that with the capture of Tsangchow, the condition at all other parts will have a change. Lu Chung-lin, 18th."

Quiet At Tsangchow

Chung Mei

The Tsangchow front continues quiet. Kuominchun re-enforcements in the form of Mongolian cavalry newly arrived from Chahar and Suiyuan have been ordered to take up a sector of the line.

Chin In Tsingtao

Reuter

Tsingtao, March 19.—General Chin Yun-peng passed through today on his way to Mukden. It is reported that he has an important mission from Marshal Wu Pei-fu to Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

Brussloff Dead

Reuter

Moscow, March 16.—The death is announced of General Brussloff, the famous cavalry commander.

Wales Fast But Cause Is Fat, Not Love

Unnews

London, March 17.—The Prince of Wales has a secret sorrow.

It isn't love: it isn't the fact that he can't give himself to the wild horses he persists in riding—it is, simply, that his doctors have warned him that unless he exercises a lot and eats only a little he will get fat before he is forty.

That is one reason Wales, despite frequent falls which are the lot of every man and woman who goes foxhunting, persists in riding still to hounds; about as strenuous exercise as there is.

It is also the reason why he goes virtually lunchless every day, drinks only in the evening, and is smoking kickless cigarettes.

Wales has dreaded getting fat ever since he was a boy. His doctors have told him that he inherits the tendency to embonpoint of his grandfather, King Edward VII; and every time Wales looks at a portrait of King Edward he cuts out another course at lunch or has the royal alarm clock set a half hour earlier in the morning.

Cold Lunch

At present his lunch consists largely of a large plate with a little cold lean meat on it, and he gets up at 7 o'clock to take his early morning exercise—either in the gymnasium of the Bath Club or running about the paths in the back gardens of Buckingham Palace, where the King lives and not far from Wales's bachelor quarters in St. James's Palace. That is, when he isn't hunting.

He really puts on the feed bag for the first time in the evening; and he is smoking a specially made cigarette of guaranteed mildness.

There have been many explanations of all this. The real ones and simple one, is fat. Wales, was sickly as a boy, and determined to make himself strong. He has done that, and is a fair all-round athlete. Now if he stops exercising, he will put on weight where he doesn't want it. So he leads the strenuous life and follows a diet whose rigor must make him sometimes as eager for a square meal as are the down-and-outs on the Thames Embankment, a few hundred yards from his palace home.

PROTEST VIOLATIONS BY JAPAN BOATS

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, March 18.—The General Chamber of Commerce has wired to the Provincial Government stating that Japanese fishing boats, in spite of repeatedly protests on the part of Chinese fishermen, have been continuing to violate Chinese sea sovereign rights by fishing in Chinese waters, and urging the authorities to take the matter up with the Japanese officials.

OLD FASHIONED VACCINATION BAN

Chung Mei

No old fashioned vaccination is to be permitted according to police instructions issued to doctors. The edict points out the danger of an epidemic of contagious disease if such practice is carried on. A heavy fine backs the order.

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